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nor the librarian of congress was consulted, and the plan is opposed by them and by all well-informed physicians and men of science. It may be assumed that the amendment will not be concurred in by the House, after the question has been brought properly to its attention.

THE Association of German Men of Science and Physicians will hold its eighty-sixth annual meeting this year at Hanover from September 20 to 26.

THE international committee for the International Congress of Anatomy has decided that the next meeting shall be held at Amsterdam during August, 1915.

THE Eugenics Research Association will hold its next annual meeting on Friday, June 19, and Saturday, June 20, 1914, at Schermerhorn Hall, Columbia University, New York City. The program will consist of papers by members, a symposium upon the subject: "The most pressing topics for research in eugenics," open discussions, and a general experience meeting for institutional officers and eugenics fieldworkers. In order that the details of the program of papers may be completed as early as possible, contributors are requested to notify the secretary *not later than May 21*, giving the title of the paper and the amount of time required.

SIR ARTHUR EVANS has presented to the museum of the University of Cambridge the last instalment of a set of objects selected from the collections of his father, the late Sir John Evans. The gift consists of 121 specimens ranging in date from prehistoric times to the eighteenth century. All the specimens were found in Cambridgeshire and the adjacent counties.

MRS. RUSSELL SAGE has given to the State Museum, Albany, a series of 106 bird paintings by Louis Agassiz Fuertes, of Ithaca. The exact amount contributed was not made public. These paintings were made by Mr. Fuertes within the last two or three years for reproduction in a comprehensive book on the birds of New York State.

BULLETIN 553 from the Harvard College Observatory signed by the director, Dr. Edward C. Pickering, and dated May 26, states that a cablegram received at this observatory on May 21, from Professor C. D. Perrine, director of the Observatorio Nacional, Cordoba, Argentina, states that the orbit of Zlotinsky's Comet is found to be similar to that of Herschel's Comet of 1790. Professor Edwin B. Frost, director of the Yerkes Observatory, writes that the comet was seen by several observers on May 20 and 22 with the naked eye. Estimates of its magnitude on May 22, with a clear sky, determined it to be equivalent to a fifth magnitude star. Photographs were obtained by Professor Barnard on May 18, 20 and 22, the last of which showed a tail at least 12° long, extending to the edge of the plate, resembling the tail of Gale's Comet as photographed by Professor Barnard in 1912. Photographs by Mr. Parkhurst with a 15° U. V. objective prism, May 20 and 22, show the usual commentary spectrum with large knots representing the CN band ($\lambda 3883$), and the blue band ($\lambda 4737$), known as the "fourth carbon," beside numerous fainter ones. On May 20 the green band ($\lambda 5165$), known as the "third carbon," was well shown.

UNIVERSITY AND EDUCATIONAL NEWS

A GIFT of \$100,000 for the erection of the first of Cornell University's residential dormitories is announced. The name of the donor is withheld.

NATHANIEL H. STONE, of the class of 1875, has made an unrestricted gift to Harvard University of \$50,000 in memory of Henry Baldwin Stone of the class of 1873.

THE University of Pennsylvania is given \$25,000 under the will of Miss Elizabeth S. Shippen.

MR. ROBERT C. OGDEN bequeathed \$20,000 and a contingent interest in one third of a \$50,000 fund to the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute.

THE supreme court of Massachusetts has decided that the Massachusetts Institute of

Technology may sell its Boylston street land, but only subject to the restrictions and encumbrances of abutters established by the grant of the land to the institute in 1861 by the legislature. The institute will therefore probably retain its present site for part of its work.

APPOINTMENTS, including changes in title, have been made at Harvard University as follows:

Comfort Avery Adams, Abbott and James Lawrence professor of engineering.

Masaharu Anesaki, professor of Japanese literature and life.

Edwin H. Hall, Rumford professor of physics.

Elmer Peter Kohler, Abbott and James Lawrence professor of chemistry.

Roger Irving Lee, professor of hygiene.

Manoel de Oliveira Lima, professor of Latin-American history and economics.

Robert Williamson Lovett, professor of orthopedics.

William Fogg Osgood, Perkins professor of mathematics.

Wallace Clement Sabine, Hollis professor of mathematics and natural philosophy.

Frank Lowell Kennedy, associate professor of engineering drawing.

Howard Thomas Karsner, assistant professor of pathology.

At Clark College Dr. Robert H. Goddard, late research fellow in Princeton University, has been appointed instructor in physics. Professor Carey E. Melville, assistant professor of mathematics, has taken on the duties of registrar of the college.

DR. SAMUEL RITTENHOUSE, professor of biology at Olivet College, has been elected associate professor of zoology in the University of Southern California.

DR. JOHN W. COX, graduate of the Syracuse University College of Medicine in 1912 and afterward instructor in pathology at Syracuse, has been appointed assistant professor of pathology in the State University of North Dakota.

DR. A. F. SHULL, assistant professor of zoology in the University of Michigan, has been promoted to a junior professorship.

RYLAND M. BLACK, A.M., professor of history and political science in the State Science School, Wahpeton, North Dakota, has been elected to the presidency of the State Normal Industrial Institute at Ellendale of that state.

MR. G. P. THOMSON, scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge, and son of Professor Sir J. J. Thomson, has been appointed to a mathematical lectureship at Corpus Christi College.

DISCUSSION AND CORRESPONDENCE
HAS THE WHITE MAN MORE CHROMOSOMES THAN
THE NEGRO?

IN a recent number of *SCIENCE* (May 15, 1914), Professor Michael F. Guyer complains that in my recent book on "Heredity and Sex" I have given an erroneous impression concerning the relation of his work on human spermatogenesis to that of Montgomery on the same subject. Professor Guyer objects to my statement that while Montgomery's account confirms his own as to the number of the chromosomes it "is in disagreement in regard to the accessory." I think my statement is correct, but in order that the reader may judge for himself, let me quote Montgomery's own summing up:

But Guyer concluded that the two allosomes [sex chromosomes] always pass undivided to one spindle pole in the primary spermatocytes, reaching then only half of the secondary spermatocytes, and in these dividing presumably equationally. He consequently argued two classes of spermatozoa are produced in equal numbers. . . . That is to say, he overlooked the variability in behavior of the allosomes specially studied by me.

After giving his reasons for thinking that this *variability* in the behavior of the allosomes is a normal process, Montgomery concluded that there would "be four classes of spermatozoa and not simply the two classes distinguished by Guyer" (p. 10). And in another connection Montgomery writes . . . if there be only two classes of sperm, as Guyer argues, and one kind of egg, this should result in equal numbers of the sexes and not in the ratio actually known.

These comparisons that Montgomery has himself made seem to more than justify my